

The Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.

Thursday Dec. 10, 1875.

Boss Tweed is still not out.

The Commissioners of the Philadelphia Centennial have memorialized Congress for a million!

The New York Herald advises Baczan to retire from the ministry, because his usefulness is destroyed.

The House of Representatives should repeat the resumption act immediately.

The small-pox is epidemic in Cincinnati, and persons visiting there should be exceedingly careful.

It is about time that the editor of the Register gets frightened at the Pope. The message of the Boss gives the cue.

A paper in a small village in Indiana announces that \$33,000 worth of hogs were sold in the place in one day, and yet the editor lives!

There must be "too much money" up in Hardin county, judging from the number of sheriff advertisements in the Kenton Democrat.

The three principal officers of the present House of Congress are from States that join each other, Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio.

Fifty-five collieries in Pennsylvania have suspended work, and 10,000 laborers thrown out of employment. "Over production" did it, according to the Hayes theory.

Sheriff Connor, of New York, offers a reward of \$10,000 for the apprehension of Boss Tweed. The Boss has "too much money" to be caught for that sum.

The number of Democrats that rushed to Washington to become "soups," was very respectable. We are happy to say that "many came but few were chosen."

Rev. Mary Thomas Clark, of Dublin, Wayne county, Ind., has been ordained as a Universalist minister. She was the first woman in the west to solemnize marriage.

How the soul of the brave and gallant editor of the Register is plowed and harrowed over the fact that several ex-Confederate Democrats have seats in Congress. 'Tis sad!

The National Greenback party has called a National Convention at Indianapolis on May 17, 1876, when candidates for President and Vice-President will be nominated.

Of the new members of the House twenty-six served in the Confederate army and twenty-six in the Union army. Among the old members the number is still greater. This begins to look somewhat like reconstruction.

Preble county was represented in the tramp Convention held at Columbus last week. Dan Ferris was determined to go to the Capitol this winter, and went to the "tramp Convention." Bullly for Dan.

And now they have caught Babcock, the private Secretary of Grant, in the Whisky Ring net. It is now a question who got the largest share of the stealings the Washington or the St. Louis fellows. "The end is not yet."

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that it will cost \$314,612,666 to run the Government machine during the next fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1877. Probably the House of Representatives may suggest, this winter, some plan for cutting off those six dollars.

All the whisky swindlers and Government thieves shouted long and loud against the "enrichments" of the Pope's toe. They were all sorely grieved over the possibility of Democratic success and the division of the school money! Patriotic sons of fraud were they.

The editor of the Eaton Register should don his military toggery and march to the Capitol, and dispose of the Democratic ex-Confederates in Congress. But he must not disturb Longstreet, Mosby or Ewell, who are holding fat positions under his Master. O no. They are "loill!"

The Richmond, Ind., clergy held a meeting in that city and resolved not to recognize Tilton by refusing to attend his lecture. How pure! If Brother Beecher was to visit the place, wonder what they would do with their white-robed innocence? But notwithstanding, Tilton had a full house and Richmond stands.

The Methodist clergy are all for Grant for a third term, a body of them in one of the New England States having resolved that it is a "necessity" to continue him another four years! It is because he loves his today—attends horse races—fights bull pups—trains his foreign son-in-law for the P. R., and is a Long Branch loafer. These are his strong recommendations for the truly good to support him. Let us pray!

If you want paper for winter reading, take the Democrat.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In last week's issue of the Democrat, we presented Grant's seventh, and it is to be hoped for the credit and good of the country, his last message to Congress. In many respects, this is a singular document. It opens by a splendid reference to the Centennial, laudatory of the greatness of the Government, which he has done more to destroy, disgrace and prostitute, than any other individual ever placed in power and position. He branches out foolishly upon education and the school fund, which belongs exclusively to the States, and undertakes to direct how they shall be managed; that in the benefit of the one no religion, Atheism or Heathenism shall be taught, or other be controlled by any religious sect or denomination, just as if the people were too ignorant to discern and protect their own interest. This idea he took from the radical stump slang whang, of Ohio, which was used so successfully by them in the late campaign, to deceive the honest voters into their support, and is shadowed forth in this public document as the key note in the next Presidential contest, and intended to influence and perjure the Prote tant vote in favor of this salary-grabber for a third term. The allusion to this matter in a President's message, was a piece of low demagoguery and only worthy a person of Grant's calibre and national hoggishness in undertaking to force himself again upon a long suffering and outraged people.

In regard to the finances, the message urges Congress to take no back step in resuming specie payment, and to this end a further and more rapid contraction of the people's money is recommended to that body. He urges the repeal of the legal tender act and thinks if this were done, gold would no longer be at a premium. Upon the whole he says, there is too much currency about for the benefit of the people. This portion of the message will not disappoint very many who are conversant with Grant's toadyism to the Money Power. It is clearly in the interest of the bondholders, and comes from a President, who, in 1873 thought there was too little, for he then said in his message, that "the industrious pursuits of the nation required more currency," and consequently he then recommended inflation. At that time the volume of currency then afloat, was much larger than it is now, and what other circumstance has transpired to change the President's views upon finances, except that he has been purchased and is now controlled in his opinions by the Bankers and Bondholders, from whom he expects his chief support for a third term. In this connection the President says, the Revenues are falling short, and he advises Congress to make up the deficit by a duty upon tea and coffee. This is another recommendation in the interest of the wealthy class and to the detriment of the many, for these are articles of general necessity, entering into the consumption of all alike, and if imposed would compel the laboring poor to pay tax upon these articles, equal to that of the aristocratic bondholders.

This legislation at the expense of the many for the benefit of the few rich capitalists. If the revenues have to be increased, why not do it by an income tax? The answer is plain. That would touch the income of Bankers and Bondholders, which is not now nor never has been the policy of the present administration. The President further has the effrontery to recommend economy in all the departments of the Government, (except his own of course), where more money has been stolen under his administration, than in all other preceding ones since its foundation. From himself down, all have been thieves, with rare exceptions, and stolen everything within their reach. As a salary-grabber Grant is the chief of them all, having by that operation doubled his pay as President. He is not therefore, a very consistent specimen to preach economy to the people who he has so wantonly plundered. Let him show his honesty in his recommendation, by first turning over to the United States Treasury, the thousands of dollars he has unjustly taken from it and putting his salary back to the figures for which he agreed to serve his country, and then he could with some modesty preach economy to his subordinates.

He further urges the taxation of Church property, but has not a word to say against the Bondholders holding nearly one eighth of the entire property of the United States, free from taxation. It is hoped that when we get rid of Grant, we shall have no more accidental Presidents, but civilians well qualified to administer the government, and honest enough to shape it in the interest of the people.

Springfield is enjoying a sensation that has a "woman in the case." A Mrs. Love, a woman who has always "borne a good reputation," as the papers remark, was arrested and imprisoned last week in that city, on a charge of forgery and attempt to bribe an unsophisticated Magistrate of the burg, who belongs to the numerous Smith family.

The ex-Confederate Democrats have no cause to complain now, as in the organization of the House they get Adams of Kentucky for Clerk, Stewart of Virginia for Postmaster, and Fitzhugh of Texas as Doorkeeper. Sam. Cary should have had the Clerkship, but he was not in the rebel army.—Register.

Adams, of Kentucky, was a stanch Union officer. His principal opponents were southern men. So much in answer to that part of this stupid and silly twaddle about ex-Confederate democrats, which seems to afflict some ninnies around the Register office. As to Fitzhugh, Doorkeeper, his first appointments were from the National Soldier's Home, at Dayton; Wm. Degan, as Messenger, and James Whitley, son of Capt. Jasper Whitley, an inmate, as Page. His next was Major Aleshire, of Gallipolis, a Union soldier, whom he appointed file clerk. The appointments from the Soldier's Home were made upon the representation of Hon. J. A. McManis, Congressman of this District.

The Republican party has degenerated into a fraudulent organization with only seven principles—the five loaves and the two fishes. To keep and maintain power the usurpation of politicians who now run it will do anything. In New York, for instance, they joined forces with the Canal Ring and struck hands with the gambler Morrissey to defeat Governor Tilden's reform policy. In the metropolis they utter not a syllable about the awful designs of the Pope, but the agitation of that bogus school question is confined to localities where Catholic voters are comparatively few. They are all things to all men before election in order that they may impartially plunder all afterwards.

Every scoundrel unearthed thus far in the whisky frauds, has been a loyal administrationist. Everywhere that disclosures have been made in St. Louis, Milwaukee and Evansville, the story is the same; close communion is the rule of the ring, and none but Republicans of the blue blood have been admitted, the assertion, therefore of the Eaton Register that Democrats have been implicated, is a malicious or an ignorant falsehood.

It is probable that the country will be swept over with a great religious revival during the coming winter.—Moody and Sankey, who created so wonderful an excitement in New York, are making it lively in Philadelphia. They will come west, and then other evangelists will get at the same work, in a smaller way. The work will spread. One thing is certain—there is enough of wickedness now prevailing to give all who desire to do so, an ample field of labor.

Charles T. Murray, the South Bend editor whom a justice of the peace perforce with an ounce of lead, is getting well. The ball passed entirely through his body; and this case, taken with others prominent before the country, go to show that an editor is very hard to kill. It will be well for the public when it finds this to be a fact, for then they will cease to waste powder on such invulnerable game.

The report of the Secretary of War contains some remarks concerning the Mexican outrages which are not without significance in view of this recent naval activity. He alludes to the fact that United States citizens, officials and soldiers, have been murdered in open day by the vagrant Mexicans, and "prompt and decisive measures on the part of the Government" are invited.

The Republicans of Indiana are first in the field for 1876, the State Central Committee having promulgated a call for a State Convention, to be held Feb. 22, 1876, to nominate candidates for the State ticket, to be voted for on the second Tuesday of October next, and to select delegates to the next National Republican Convention.

Wouldn't the Dayton Journal support Grant for a third term if he were nominated?—Herald and Empire.

Yes, frankly and heartily.—Dayton Journal.

Wouldn't the Eaton Register support Grant for a third term if he were nominated? We have propounded this question before, but the editor is not as frank as the Dayton Journal man. Speak out, sir.

Ten thousand poor men out of employment in the Pennsylvania Mining region! And yet we were told before the election by the Radical stumpers that there was "too much money" in the country, and long before this "silver would jingle in the poor man's pocket!" This may be why so many laborers all over the country are taking a rest.

HENRY WILSON, for eleven years apprenticeship to a farmer, received \$84 wages. In order to get a boy now-a-days to learn a trade, you are obliged to pay one almost that much for eleven days! But this is "young America!"

The crops in Nebraska this year have been enormous, and the State has been fully restored to the prosperity it enjoyed before the grass-hopper scourge.

Beecher has thrown aside that meek and humble spirit he exhibited a short time ago when he cried and blubbered, acknowledged his weakness and his wickedness and wanted everybody to pray for him. Now he puts on the brazen face of a braggart and wants to fight. At a late meeting of Plymouth church, he said:

They had been seeking to live in harmony with every person, and their work, which they had been enabled to pursue throughout the past two years, had abated nothing in its details. They had endeavored to be a home-living, home-staying Christian church; and most of their troubles, flashing like fire from the newspapers, have been brought upon them. There was a saying that "when thy mouth is full, thou shalt be despised," and he would always be as despised as she would always show her fangs.

That is the language and style of the greatest church fraud that has ever disgraced the Christian pulpit. How strangely and harshly it contrasts with the words of one whom he and his church of shame are attempting to crush and destroy in character, Mrs. Moulton. That lady in her letter to the church officers protesting against dismissal from the church says:

"Mr. Beecher ought to be the last man in the world to blame me for what I did in his behalf. He knows that I could not speak the truth more perfectly than I have spoken it here, if I was standing before God's throne of judgment. When Mr. Tilton's name was dropped by you two years ago, I told Mr. Beecher that I was afraid you would sometime want to drop mine in the same way, and he then most earnestly assured me that it should never be done; that he would see to it himself that I should never be in any way injured by his Church. Really, I do not see how Mr. Beecher—knowing, as he does, the perfect truth of what I say, knowing how he used to weep at our house, and heap shame upon himself for his great sin, and how often he spoke to my husband and myself of the utter despair in which he would be except for our comforting and help—I cannot see how it was possible for him to stand up and read this letter to me in your presence without his very soul giving away."

That is the plain and simple language of a woman. Who can read it without feeling that it is true?

They are short of revenue at Washington. Well, then, let them impose an income tax. Let it be upon all incomes beyond \$2,000 per annum. Let it be graduated. Say three per cent. upon \$2,000; four per cent. upon all amounts over \$4,000, and seven per cent. above \$10,000. In that way the capital of the country will be obliged to pay its full share to the support of the Government. Its industry will be relieved. This will reach the bondholder and the National banker. It is principally in the East that the bonds and National Bank stock are held. There are various propositions to tax the West; none to tax the East. We suggest this graduated income tax. It is legal. It is equitable. It enunciates the principle that those should pay who are able to do so. An income tax reaches the rich. It does not touch the poor. Herein is its justice. A tax upon tea and coffee reaches all alike. So does a tax upon blankets, upon clothing, and even upon household furniture, who uses them, pays perhaps as much toward the support of the Government as the one who has hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is well to reverse all this. The burdens of Government should fall upon those who are best able to bear them. The poor man should not be taxed in the same ratio with the millionaire. Therefore let us have an income tax properly graduated. In that way only can we make the bondholder of the East and the protected capitalist pay their share for the support of the Administration.—Cin. Enq.

The Fourth Congressional District of Tennessee, seemingly ill-fated, two representatives having been elected, neither of whom lived to take a seat in Congress, has nominated H. Y. Riddle for the vacancy. Notwithstanding the seeming fatality that attends the election, there were plenty willing to risk it, and eight candidates sought the nomination.

The Utica Observer mentions as a fact which has escaped the notice of all his biographers, that Edgar Allan Poe was the grandson of Benedict Arnold. His mother, who was known before her marriage as Elizabeth Arnold, an English actress, was the natural daughter of the traitor. This statement rests on the concurrent testimony of a number of old actors who knew Elizabeth Arnold well. Poe himself alluded to the matter once in the company of those who knew this chapter in his family history.

England claims, and perhaps justly, that she is far ahead of America in the finer arts and accomplishments; but she is far behind us in common humanity as evidence the sickening coal mine disasters that occur every few months.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has reduced the wages of all the laborers employed on the New Jersey division to ten cents per hour, or ninety cents per day of nine hours. It ain't going to be paid in silver, so that the poor men can "jingle" it in their pockets, either!

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Since our last report the Court has disposed of civil business as follows: Rebecca J. Wright vs. Ed. Felton, et al.—Demurrer to petition overruled. Leave given defendants to answer.

Jos. W. Quinn vs. P. F. Shields.—Tried to Court; judgment for plaintiff, \$388.50.

J. H. Campbell, Ex. vs. Ed. Felton, et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

W. H. L. Ramsey vs. S. J. Danser.—Suit for damages on the ground of fraud in the sale of real estate. Tried to jury; verdict for plaintiff, \$1,688.80. Motion for new trial.

Joseph Mills, et al. Ex. vs. Mary E. Trick, et al.—Petition for construction of will. Guardian ad litem appointed for minors, and will construed by decree of the Court.

Cyrus Pottenger vs. Jane Pottenger, Adm'r.—Tried to the Court; judgment for the plaintiff, \$441.88.

S. Christman vs. T. W. Harris, et al.—On mortgage; amount found due plaintiff, \$718.97. Decree for sale if not paid by Feb. 1.

Kingsley vs. Boyd.—Petition in error dismissed; exceptions saved.

Kesler vs. Huffman.—Petition in error. Judgment of Justice affirmed with costs.

Francis E. Barnett vs. B. F. Barnett.—Petition for divorce and alimony. Divorce refused; judgment against defendant for \$200 alimony.

Diehl & Paxton Brothers vs. H. A. McGuffey.—Suit on account; judgment for plaintiffs, \$115.25 and costs.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

State vs. Thomas Harper and Jas. Allen.—Two indictments for house-breaking and larceny. Defendants were arraigned and plead guilty.

State vs. Charles Porter.—Indictment for burglary and larceny. Defendant arraigned and plead guilty.

State vs. Thomas McCafferty.—Plea of not guilty entered.—L. C. Abbott assigned to defend.—tried to jury; verdict guilty.

State vs. William Sheaffer and Levi Schleiger.—Burglary and larceny. Plea of not guilty withdrawn and the defendants both plead guilty.

State vs. Jacob Himmelsborn.—Burglary and larceny. Plea not guilty.—L. C. Abbott assigned as counsel for defendant.—tried to jury; verdict guilty.

There was another indictment against Himmelsborn for burglary and larceny, to which he entered the plea of not guilty.

State vs. Thomas Harper. State vs. James Allen. These parties had already plead guilty to two indictments for house-breaking; the State was not yet through with them, and they were each arraigned upon an indictment for carrying concealed weapons, to which they each plead guilty.

State vs. Wesley Davis.—Indictment for assault and battery. Plea of guilty entered; fine \$10 and costs. Paid.

State vs. Patrick Powers.—For assault and battery. The defendant plead not guilty, but the evidence convicted him of striking his wife, "Biddy," for which Judge Hume charged him \$20 and costs.

State vs. Jesse Lock, Jesse Lock and James Lock.—For assault and battery. Plea not guilty; tried to jury. Verdict as to Jesse and James Lock, guilty; not guilty as to Jesse. Fine \$10 and costs.

State vs. Mary Bell.—For petit larceny—taking a tablecloth from a wagon on the Fair Ground. Plea not guilty; tried to jury. Verdict guilty. Fine \$15 and costs.

State vs. Wash. Ozias.—On peace warrant. Tried to Court; defendant discharged, he to pay his own witness—John Moots, the complainant, to pay balance of costs.

State vs. John Maddock.—Peace warrant. The defendant has just completed a term of 3 years in the penitentiary, and since his return home has been annoying his brother with threats of making his brother's wife a widow. The Court heard the evidence and discharged the defendant, upon his promise to keep away from his brother's place. John went on his way rejoicing.

State vs. Anderson Toney.—Indictment for shooting with intent to kill, and shooting at, with intent to wound one John Gray. Plea not guilty. Tried to jury, and verdict of guilty of the latter charge. Motion filed for new trial.

State vs. Hamil & Bidlow.—These defendants believing New Paris a good place to open a saloon, tried the experiment. They succeeded in starting their saloon, and selling liquor enough to arouse the ire of the ladies of that village, who, finding the defendants deaf to their prayers, caused witnesses to be brought before the Grand Jury and 14 indictments were found against H. & B. Then H. & B. "came down" and surrendered at discretion. This was all the ladies wanted, and when the defendants agreed to sell out and quit the business, they exerted their influence in favor of mercy. The result was, seven of the indictments were nolleed, and upon pleas of guilty to the other seven, the Court fined the defendants \$5 in each case, and all is again quiet in New Paris.

There are several State cases yet to be disposed of.

Sentence has not been passed upon any of the candidates for the penitentiary, but they will be reported in our next.

J. N. Goes to his Dungeon Cell for the 20th time—He is willing to sacrifice himself but not his Friends.

DUNGEON CELL, Eaton, O., Dec. 13, 1 o'clock, p. m. Editor Democrat & Register: Kind friends, in order to remove the peculiar prejudice which has enshrouded me for the last twenty-two years, and which has prevented me from being understood on my truths, I, to-day, at 1 o'clock, surrendered myself to the worthy Sheriff, John Townsend, Esq., and his genial deputy, Dennis Lewellen, as a criminal on the altar of prejudice, willing to sacrifice myself, but not my friends. And now by the lighted lamp in my grated dungeon cell, manacled and handcuffed, I send greeting, my thanks to all my friends who have sympathized with me as a representative of truth, regardless of that natural prejudice which it ever engenders. I truly prefer a martyrdom for

life sooner than associate with a selfish world that will not sympathize with principals of reason which I believe to be immortal. Let the press, as sentinels on the tower of truth, allow me shortly to be understood, and general sympathy which has so long been withheld will be manifested and the world no longer relieve itself from the prejudice which truth creates, by thinking a thing is not so when they know it is. Trusting this self-sacrifice on the altar of prejudice will allow you as journalists, justice to my position as a humble lover of truth, and with my thanks to the kind people of Eaton for the sympathy always shown me, I remain a friend to the cause for which I am always willing to be a martyr.

J. N.

LOOK HERE!

We make to all new subscribers to the Democrat for 1876, the following liberal offer: For \$2.25 IN CASH, we will send the Democrat and COLUMBUS WEEKLY DISPATCH one year. The Dispatch is a large, beautiful, thirty-six column paper, printed on clear, new type, and will contain full Legislative and Congressional Reports, besides Miscellaneous Reading, News, &c. TO ALL OUR PRESENT SUBSCRIBERS who will pay us \$2.25 IN ADVANCE for 1876, we make the same liberal offer. If you want CHEAP READING, you can get it here. Your own County Paper for Home News, and the Dispatch for Congressional, Legislative and General News.

Send in your names and the money immediately, so that you may commence with the 1st of January. This offer makes the subscription price of both papers, only Two Dollars and Twenty-five Cents.

A specimen of the Dispatch may be seen at this office. Come on now, all you who want.

CHEAP READING! This is the most liberal newspaper offer ever made the people of Preble county. Their Home paper and the best paper at the State Capital, both ONE YEAR, free of postage, for the small sum of TWO DOLLARS & TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!

WANTED.—The Manhattan Manufacturing Company are now reorganizing their general agencies. Every energetic man may secure the control of all sales in specified territory of a staple article. A permanent cash business and monopoly that may be made to pay \$5,000 per annum. For particulars address, with stamp enclosed, G. A. LAMPKIN, President, 141 Reade's street, N. Y.

Dec. 9, 1875-w2

FARM FOR SALE.

I will offer at private sale my farm of 163 ACRES.

The land is in a good state of cultivation, good improvements, and situated in Grant township, Preble county, O., one mile south east of Winchester, Pa. Price, \$25,000—\$2,500 cash, \$1,000 in one year, and the balance in five years; \$500 a year without interest. For further particulars address the undersigned at Grant, P. O., Preble county, O. F. MICHAEL.

Eaton, Dec. 2, 1875.

Sheriff's Sale.

Case No. 3633. Isaac N. Welsh,) Order of sale
vs.) on Mortgage.
Sterling D. Tuttle, et al.

PURSUANT to a 2d pluries order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Preble county, Ohio, in the above stated case, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court House, in Eaton,

On Saturday, January 8, 1876, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, p. m., the following premises, situate in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit:

Being in the north part of the town of Eaton, and being all of out-Lot number 20, as numbered; and designated on the plat of out-Lots laid out by Pleasant Jennings, as an addition to the original plat of out-Lots of said town of Eaton, and on the north of said original plat of out-Lots. Said out-Lot contains 33 acres, more or less.

Also, the following described real estate, situate in Eaton, Ohio, to-wit: Being all of in-Lot number 3, as numbered; and designated on the plat of said town, which was laid out into Town Lots and placed by the Commissioners of Preble county as an addition to the original plat of in-Lots of said town.

Also, the following described real estate, to-wit: Being all of Lots numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, of Samuel Hittle's subdivision of Lot number 19, Pleasant Jennings' addition to the out-Lots of said town of Eaton. Appraised at:

In-Lot No. 3,	\$2,500
Out-Lots No. 1 & 2,	100 "
" " 3 & 4,	75 "
" " 5 & 6,	80 "
" " 7 & 8,	65 "
" " 9 & 10,	60 "
" " 11 & 12,	70 "
" " 13 & 14,	55 "
" " 15 & 16,	50 "
33 acres tract,	400 "

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in 9 months and one-third in 18 months from day of sale; deferred payments to bear 6 per cent. interest, and to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

JOHN TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

R. W. QUINN, Att'y.

Dec. 9, 1875-dls prf \$12.00

J. T. DEEM & CO., J. C. HARRISON, J. C. HARRISON.

A NEW FIRM.

J. T. DEEM & CO.

WE have opened in the room recently occupied by F. M. Deem, a full line of

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

AND

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Also, a nice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

Clothing Made to Order.

We invite everybody to call and examine our goods and prices.

Nov. 15, 1875-3m

DR. A. C. CHURCHILL, Surgeon Dentist, EATON, OHIO.

HAVING permanently located a Dental Office in this place, is now prepared to do all kinds of first-class work on short notice. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Office on Barron St., over Rossman & Hamilton's bakery.

Eaton, June 24, 1875-4c

MY STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE FOR FALL AND WINTER!

Embracing an immense variety of READY MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS, HATS, CAPS, and Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Please remember I agree to sell First Class Goods cheaper than anybody else. Therefore it will be to your advantage to call and examine Goods and Prices before purchasing your Fall and Winter supply. Don't forget, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." J. S. WOERNER.

Barron St., Eaton, O.

DANIEL WIKEL, Jr.

ORGANS!

PIANOS AND

DEALER IN

PELOUBET, PELTON & Co. STANDARD ORGANS!

DECKER & BARNES, STEINWAY & MATHUSHEL'S PIANOS!

Is prepared to furnish them on as reasonable terms as they can be bought anywhere else, as he is buying them directly from the manufacturers.

OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, EATON, OHIO.

Eaton, March 18, 1875

ACTON & DEEM.

Just Received, and for Sale,

ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER,

Rough and Dressed;

Timber, Joists and Scantlings;

PINE, ASH & POPLAR FLOORING;

Cedar, Oak and Locust Fence Posts.

Doors, Sash, Lath and Shingles.

All kinds of Finishing Lumber cut to Order. All kinds of Building Lumber cut to Order.

Best Taughogahany, Campbell's Creek and Canal CHAL.

Agents for the Soudybak, Milbern, and Mitchell Farm Wagon.

Highest price paid for Walnut, Ash Lumber, and Timber.

Office and Yard Opposite the Depot, Eaton, Ohio.

Eaton, Ohio, May 6, 1875-6m